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RURAL DISTRICT OF HAILSHAM

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

1950

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Medical Officer of Health.

Hailsham Rural District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Council Offices

"Cortlandt"

Hailsham

With Compliments

L. A. Collins

M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
TO THE
HAILSHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
1950

*To the Chairman and Members of the Hailsham Rural
District Council.*

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1950.

Preventative medicine is not dramatic as curative medicine may be and therefore it is more difficult to produce evidence of its successful application. However, this year I have again to report that there has been no case of diphtheria within this district. This was the third consecutive year without a case. It is possible also that an outbreak of typhoid fever was limited by prompt epidemiological investigation and action.

Regarding the environmental factors which influence the state of the public health, such as housing, water supplies and sewage disposal, it is inevitable that progress in these matters is limited by economic considerations. I am of the opinion, however, that the provision of adequate housing accommodation can be the most important contribution to the further improvement of the health of the people.

I am indebted to all my staff who have worked loyally and hard throughout the year and special mention must be made of Mr. E. J. J. Chapman, who has strenuously borne the burden of his heavy responsibilities.

May I take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support during the year.

Your obedient Servant,
L. A. COLLINS,
Medical Officer of Health.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES :

This year there was no true epidemic of measles. There were no cases during the first two months of the year. In March and April there were a few cases leading up to increased prevalence in May and June. After that there were only a few scattered cases for the rest of the year. The total number of cases notified was 71, compared with 330 for the previous year. Only three cases had to be admitted to hospital.

WHOOPING COUGH :

89 cases were notified, compared with 71 for the previous year.

SCARLET FEVER :

There was some increase in scarlet fever, there being 54 cases notified, compared with 24 in the previous year. In addition there was a prevalence of cases of sore throat in the early part of the year and many of these were probably caused by the same haemolytic streptococci that gives rise to scarlet fever. Most of the cases of scarlet fever were very mild and only 19 were admitted to hospital. In fact admission is generally unnecessary except where owing to bad housing conditions isolation in the home is virtually impossible.

DIPHTHERIA :

For the third year in succession there was not one case of diphtheria in this district.

TYPHOID FEVER :

There were two cases of typhoid fever at Laughton Lodge Colony, but it is impossible to estimate how many cases were prevented. However, this was a most satisfactory epidemiological investigation in which the source of infection was discovered and eliminated.

On receipt of the information that one of the inmates of the Colony was in hospital with suspected typhoid fever prompt action was taken to investigate the staff and inmates from the same villa ; in all some seventy persons were involved. As a result a second mild ambulant case was detected and admitted to hospital. As this case had no specific clinical symptoms it is likely that this case would have been missed. In addition five symptomless carriers were detected and isolated in the villa. Of these four proved to be symptomless temporary excretors

but the fifth was a chronic carrier. This carrier was shown by Phage typing to be the source of infection of the two cases. As this was a wet and dirty case it can be realised what a formidable danger her presence was as a source of infection and it is fortunate that a more severe outbreak did not occur. This carrier was eventually removed to hospital and an operation performed which successfully cured her carrier state. She was later returned to the Colony and further observations proved the cure to be permanent.

During all these investigations more than two hundred specimens were submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, and I am grateful to the Director of the Laboratory, Dr. J. E. Jameson, for his constant advice. I am also indebted to the staff of the Colony, whose co-operation and patience enabled this affair to be brought to a successful conclusion.

PARATYPHOID FEVER :

There was one case of paratyphoid fever in an isolated house in the country near Cross-in-Hand, but as so often happens in a single case such as this, it was not possible to trace the source of infection.

FOOD POISONING :

There was one case of food poisoning, a man aged 73, who died in the Princess Alice Hospital, Eastbourne, but the condition was not reported until after a post mortem had been made.

Bacteriological investigations showed that he had been infected with *Salmonella typhi-murium*, which is a fairly common cause of food poisoning. Enquiries revealed that this man ate all his food at home and frequently prepared his own food. No other member of the family had been affected. As mice are fairly frequently carriers of *Salmonella typhi-murium* it is possible that he had picked up his infection from food contaminated by them, although there was no evidence of gross rodent infestation in his home.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS) :

There were three cases of poliomyelitis which occurred in July, August and September.

The first case was a girl aged 7 years, from Hailsham. This was a fairly mild case.

The second case was a man aged 44 years from Polegate. This was a rather severe case involving considerable paralyses of both legs.

The third case was a man aged 25 years from Hailsham. This was a rapidly progressive case and the man died after being four days in hospital.

In addition there were two suspected cases admitted to hospital later on in the year for observation but the diagnosis was not confirmed. At the request of general practitioners I saw several other cases in their homes which proved not to be poliomyelitis.

As in previous years, no connection could be traced between the various cases, nor could any connection be traced between the cases and the various contacts of cases occurring in other districts which were investigated.

In fact considering the amount of work involved in following up contacts of poliomyelitis it is questionable whether this work is worth while. However, there is always a possibility that some new fact may be brought to light and thus increase our knowledge of the method of spread of this disease.

DIPHTHERIA~~X~~ IMMUNISATION.

In any campaign it is always cheering to have positive evidence that progress is being made. The fact that there have been no cases of diphtheria in this district for three consecutive years is a positive proof of the success of the diphtheria immunisation campaign. In a three year period before the campaign commenced about 24 cases would have occurred with one or two deaths. Thus hospital beds and lives are being saved.

During the year a total of 418 children received a complete course of immunisation and 830 refresher doses were given.

I have personally conducted frequent clinics at Hailsham, Heathfield, Polegate and Herstmonceux and occasional clinics at Arlington, Chiddingfold, Cross-in-Hand, Hankham, Hooe, Maynards Green, Ninfield, Pevensey, Westham and Willingdon. In all I have held a total of 46 clinics during the year.

The annual return for 1950 showed a total of 1,558 children under five years and 4,579 children from five to fifteen years had completed a full course of immunisation at 31st December, 1950. Expressed as a percentage of the mid-year population this works out at 56% for children under five years and 98.1%

for children between five and fifteen years. As previously reported, the figure 98.1% is probably a slight over estimation owing to this figure being increased by the number of children coming into the district.

VACCINATION RECORDS.

During the year there has been an increase in the number of vaccination records received from private practitioners.

The numbers received during the last two years are :—

1949	Vaccinations—	40	Revaccinations—	8
1950	Vaccinations—	337	Revaccinations—	109

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Several cases of aged or infirm persons living under insanitary circumstances have been investigated, but in no case has action been taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A glance at the comparative vital statistics produces some evidence of the healthy state of the district. The corrected death rate is 9.9, compared with 11.6 for the whole of England and Wales.

This year the General Register Office has produced a comparability factor for the birth rate, but even when corrected by this factor the birth rate at 14.2 is still slightly below the rate of 15.8 for the whole of the country.

Most satisfactory, however, is the very low infant mortality rate of 16.8, compared with that of 29.8 for England and Wales, especially if it be remembered that 29.8 is a record low infant mortality rate for the country.

STATISTICS

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	94,629
Census Population (1931)	..	..	..	..	30,392
Census Population (1951)	..	..	..	..	36,916
Population estimated to middle of year	..	..			36,840
No. of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	11,484
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	£293,040
Sum represented by Penny Rate	..	..			£1,185-12-8
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (not corrected)	..				12.9
" " " (corrected)	..				14.2
Deaths under 1 yr. per 1,000 Registered Live Births					16.8

Total Death Rate per 1,000 (not corrected)	..	13.4
" " " (corrected)	..	9.9
Senile Mortality as percentage of Total Deaths (65 and over)		71.1

BIRTHS—Legitimate : Total, 456. Males : 234. Females : 222.
 Illegitimate : „ 21. Males : 7. Females : 14.

Comparative Vital Statistics.

	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality	Death Rate
Hailsham Rural	14.2	16.8	9.9
England and Wales	15.8	29.8	11.6

Causes of Death.

	Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	—	2
3. Syphilitic disease	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—
6. Meningococcal infections	—	—
7. Acute poliomyelitis	1	—
8. Measles	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	20	25
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	—
16. Diabetes	2	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	29	50
18. Coronary disease, angina	31	24
19. Hypertension with heart disease	5	8
20. Other heart disease	61	69
21. Other circulatory disease	11	6
22. Influenza	—	3
23. Pneumonia	7	10
24. Bronchitis	6	7
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	2	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	3	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	5	—

			Males	Females
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		—	—
31.	Congenital malformations		1	4
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases		17	21
33.	Motor vehicle accidents		3	2
34.	All other accidents		5	4
35.	Suicide		4	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war		—	—
			234	261

Public Health Staff.

Medical Officer of Health (part-time) also Assistant School Medical Officer for East Sussex County Council.	Dr. L. A. Collins, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.M., D.P.H.
Senior Sanitary and Meat and Food Inspector	E. J. J. Chapman, F.G.S., M.S.I.A.
Additional Sanitary Inspectors	M. F. Warman, L. E. Scott, R. R. Creasey.
Sanitary Assistant and Rodent Operator	J. F. Stanford.
Rodent Operator	R. Cousins.
Clerical Assistants	Miss M. Catt, Mrs. M. O. Stevens, Miss R. Savage.

Cases of Infectious Diseases in Age Groups.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES		Under 1 year	1—2 years	3—4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	15—24 years	25 years & over	TOTAL
Scarlet Fever	..	..	3	11	31	6	3	—	54
Whooping Cough	..	..	17	12	45	4	—	2	89
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Measles	..	..	2	14	40	4	—	2	71
Pneumonia	..	..	—	1	7	2	—	17	30
Food Poisoning	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	..	..	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Erysipelas	..	..	—	—	1	—	—	3	4

Cases Notified or Admitted to Isolation Hospital and Total Deaths.

Disease	Total Notified	Admitted to I.D. Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever	54	19	—
Whooping Cough	89	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	5†	1
Measles	71	3	—
Pneumonia	30	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	1
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	3	2	—
Erysipelas	4	1	—
Other Observation Cases	—	8	1†

†—Includes two observation cases not confirmed.

‡—Death due to Pneumococcal meningitis.

Number of Cases Removed to Isolation Hospital Each Month.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Scarlet Fever	2	2	3	5	1	—	2	1	—	2	—	1
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1†	—	1†
Measles	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Observation Cases	—	1	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	2	5	5	6	2	1	3	3	2	5	2	2

†—Observation case not confirmed.

Tuberculosis.

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5 years	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—
15-25 years	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35 years	2	8	1	2	1	—	—	—
35-45 years	5	3	—	—	1	—	—	1
45-55 years	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
55-65 years	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards.. ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total	19	15	5	8	2	1	—	2

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supplied by the Statutory Water Companies has been consistently safe throughout the year and all reports of the chemical and bacteriological analyses have been satisfactory.

The district is one of strong contrasts in regard to natural water supplies inasmuch as there are areas which have an abundant supply whilst others are in want. This is due to the peculiar geological formation of this part of the country in which there is an uplifting of the land in the form of a huge anticline. There are large areas where clay, especially Weald clay, predominates and these are particularly liable to drought.

Nevertheless, there are many wells and springs which yield satisfactory supplies, and analyses prove that subject to reasonable protection, care and continuity of use, these sources can be maintained in a wholesome state and are invaluable. Considerable time has been given to the inspection of natural sources and advice given on the protection and chemical treatment of unsatisfactory sources.

As in previous years the Council has maintained a system of emergency deliveries to farms or households who were in need of water and this has proved to be most beneficial. In the early summer this scheme was extended to include an 800 gallon tank to which was fitted a Pegson Pump for more rapid delivery, and the 450 gallon tank, also fitted with a Pegson Pump, was brought into service on the Dual Purpose vehicle at peak periods. This arrangement served to meet all emergency demands and proved to be very economical.

During the year 578,650 gallons were delivered under this scheme.

EXTENSION OF MAINS.

In early 1950 the Eastbourne Water Company acquired the Hailsham Water Company and immediately proceeded to lay a 9 in. trunk main from Polegate to Hempstead Lane linking up with a 4 in. main with Hailsham Leap Cross main to reinforce the supply and increase pressure in the latter system. Other minor extensions have been carried out at Grove Hill (under a Fringe Order), Lower Standard Hill and Lower Street, Ninfield; Hempstead Lane, Hailsham; and Lower Dicker, Hellingly; in addition to service extensions for the Housing Schemes.

A Scheme for the supply of main water to Hooe Village was prepared during the year but did not commence owing to the non-delivery of pipes, but this was put in hand early in 1951.

Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of a comprehensive and detailed scheme for a piped supply to the North-Western parishes.

The accompanying summary gives information as to the extent of the area supplied direct from main to dwelling houses, from standpipes or from other sources.

Parish	Estimated population supplied by public or private main	No of houses supplied by public main	By stand- pipe	By private main
Alciston ..	124	—	—	37
Alfriston ..	558	155	10	—
Arlington ..	185	21	33	—
Berwick ..	87	—	—	30
Chalvington ..	—	—	—	—
Chiddingly ..	—	—	—	—
Eastdean ..	627	204	—	—
East Hoathly	—	—	—	—
Folkington ..	32	10	—	—
Friston ..	290	95	—	—
Hailsham ..	4,217	1,638	—	—
Heathfield ..	2,659	754	32	—
Hellingly ..	2,113	245	—	—
Herstmonceux	834	275	10	—
Hooe	—	—	—	—
Jevington ..	159	10	43	—
Laughton ..	—	—	—	—
Litlington ..	95	—	—	37
Lullington ..	6	—	—	2
Ninfield ..	763	259	—	—
Pevensey ..	2,237	725	—	—
Polegate ..	3,665	1,171	—	—
Ripe	—	—	—	—
Selmeston ..	—	—	—	—
Waldron ..	2,366	756	—	—
Warbleton ..	149	48	—	—
Wartling ..	281	86	—	—
Westdean ..	86	19	12	—
Westham ..	1,668	531	10	—
Willingdon ..	2,739	889	—	—
Wilmington ..	161	47	—	—
Total ..	26,111	7,938	150	106

It will be seen that as the population of the area is 36,840 the proportion unsupplied with main water is approximately 29.1%.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

Sewers and outfall works are provided for the more populous parts, but owing to an increase of population and housing development, in certain cases those outfall works are taxed to their utmost capacity and their overhaul and enlargement are long overdue.

Conditions have not improved in those areas urgently in need of sewerage schemes and it is likely that increased water supplies may tend to aggravate the situation.

The question of the consequent pollution of rivers and streams has needed constant care and attention and but for the over-ruling demand for strict economy I should have been compelled to urge for the execution of the postponed major works. The matter is not one which can be postponed indefinitely with safety, and it is imperative that works should be undertaken directly the economic situation permits.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Frequent inspections have been made of rivers, streams and other water courses. Numerous cases have occurred where farm and domestic waters have caused nuisance and pollution and these have been corrected by the introduction of disposal works or suitably designed irrigation methods.

PUBLIC CLEANSING—HOUSE REFUSE REMOVAL.

A scheme comprising five Dennis Dustless Loaders and a Fordson Thames Dual Purpose Vehicle has been operating throughout the year with very satisfactory results. For this purpose the area has been divided into five areas and provides for a weekly service in the populous parts such as Alfriston, Hailsham, Pevensey, Polegate, Westham, Willingdon and a fortnightly one for the remainder of the area.

TIPPING :

As far as possible the principle of controlled tipping is practiced, but owing to shortage of suitable labour, the absence of soil and difficulties in finding centrally sited tips, some departure has been necessary from time to time. To overcome this the question of the purchase of a Chaseside Excavator had been considered but postponed ; meanwhile this problem of tipping continues to give this department much anxiety.

Regular attention is given to the disinfection of the tips which have been kept reasonably free from pests.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING.

This service operates under two schemes, one for the parishes of Heathfield and Waldron, where a quarterly gratuitous cleansing is carried out. The other scheme for the rest of the district, on the basis of Pay-as-we-Empty, satisfactorily fulfilled an urgent need and maintains a service uninfluenced by the operation of other firms within the district.

During the year the following work has been carried out :

	CESSPOOLS.	LOADS,
District Scheme	961	1,741
Heathfield and Waldron Scheme ..	1,180	1,413½

REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL.

This unpleasant system is still in operation in Alfriston owing to the postponement of the redrainage scheme. This has meant much more work for the department with the object of maintaining the village in a reasonably wholesome state and of reducing as far as possible the pollution of the Cuckmere. Until the redrainage has been undertaken, the village conditions cannot be materially improved and the scheme should be proceeded with as soon as practicable.

DISTRICT SALVAGE SCHEME.

As in previous years the Council have been active in retrieving all salvageable materials, of which the Refuse Collection Schemes have provided the nucleus. The unfortunate slump in waste paper values in the earlier part of the year caused public support to fall off and it was only with difficulty that the renewed appeals for more paper succeeded. The affect of this slump was to diminish the proceeds for the year by approximately £395.

The results for the year amounted to 204 tons 13 cwts., valued at £1,412—4—11, whilst the totals realised from the commencement of the scheme were 3,964 tons 17 cwts. 14 lbs., valued at £21,832—15—7.

FACTORIES ACT.

A perusal of the appended summary of inspections will show that this duty has received regular attention and a notable point is the number of premises where cleansing facilities have been provided and supply of water under pressure made available.

HOUSING.

Shortage of housing accommodation accentuates the importance of the work of the staff in securing the repairing and reconditioning of houses formerly of low category and unfit. In this considerable success has been attained, aided by the raising of the limit of expenditure without licence.

It is clear from experience that a further increase would have a most beneficial effect without detriment to the 'control' of materials which the limitation was designed to safeguard. Many houses have, however, been restored to a habitable state and placed in a higher category, including several in Category V which it was feared might have to be dealt with under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936.

Two Undertakings were accepted under Section 11 and six Statutory Notices were served under Section 9. Twenty-two Statutory Notices were complied with and one Undertaking was cancelled as a result of the cottage being made fit for habitation. During the year three cottages were demolished as a result of informal procedure under the Housing Acts.

Although the Housing Act, 1949, was designed to provide for financial assistance towards the cost of improvement of housing accommodation, the results have been very disappointing and it has failed in its objective.

This failure is due to the restrictive conditions imposed by the Act, and to the fact that ordinary repairs, which may be of a very considerable nature, are nevertheless not eligible for grant. In my opinion there are many houses in this district suitable for improvement and extension, but owing to the prohibitive effects of rent restriction and the increased cost of works, this is often made impossible without some form of financial aid.

OVERCROWDING.

Every effort is made to relieve overcrowding and in this connection I am grateful to the members of the Selection of

Tenants Sub-Committee for the detailed attention they give to every applicant for a Council house and their careful estimation of the individual merits of the case.

Little impression has been made on the numbers on the waiting list for Council houses and the urgent need of the moment is still more houses.

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDER, 1926.

The advice and recommendations regarding the water supply and drainage of milk producing premises in the area have been sought by and rendered to the National Agricultural Advisory Service, whose officers systematically refer those subjects to this department where inadequacy or improvement is evident or where new applications or requests for upgrading are received.

The arrangement is appreciated by the N.A.A.S. and is operating beneficially in the direction of more hygienic conditions under which milk is being produced, bottled and distributed.

FOOD INSPECTION.

Visits were made to all eating and other food premises during the year. The introduction on the 2nd October of Byelaws made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold for human consumption has enabled the Department to enforce requirements which it had previously only been possible to advise. To the end of the year it had not been found necessary to take Statutory action under the Byelaws, extracts from which had been circulated to all food premises in the district.

During the year there were 22 premises registered for the sale of ice cream under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act. Most of these sell wrapped products obtained from the larger manufacturers.

Due to a defect in the mechanism of a butcher's refrigerator the interior of the chamber became filled with Sulphur Dioxide fumes, with the result that it was necessary to withhold 765 lbs. of various meats from human consumption. Details of other food dealt with during the year are shown in the accompanying table.

One case of food poisoning which proved fatal was notified during the year.

Bone Taint and Putrefaction:

Argentine frozen hindquarter ..	85 lbs.	
English Hindquarter	926 lbs.	
Thick Flank English Beef ..	5 lbs.	
Rump, Topside, Fillet and Thick Flank Beef	49 lbs.	
2 legs Lamb	16 lbs.	
	—	1,081 lbs.

Heating and Decomposition:

Bovine Head and Tongue	36 lbs.
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Congestion:

1 Pig's Pluck	12 lbs.
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Generalised Carcinoma:

1 Pig's Carcase and organs	120 lbs.
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Contamination by Sulphur Dioxide, due to breakdown of refrigerator:

Boneless Forequarter Beef ..	127 lbs.	
Flank of English Beef	56 lbs.	
English Mutton	20 lbs.	
English Veal	73 lbs.	
Bullock's Head and Tongue ..	32 lbs.	
English Hindquarter of Beef ..	169 lbs.	
English Forequarter Beef ..	72 lbs.	
Loins of Canterbury Lamb ..	119 lbs.	
Sheeps' Heads and Plucks ..	34 lbs.	
Bones and Odd Pieces	63 lbs.	
	—	765 lbs.

Spot Mould and Decomposition:

Boneless Mutton	100 lbs.
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MISCELLANEOUS UNSOUND FOOD DEALT WITH BY THIS DEPARTMENT

Quantity	Foodstuff	Weight (lbs.)
1 bag	Shrimps	30
7 tins	Pilchards	6 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 tins	Sardines	1
2 tins	Crab	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 tins	Crayfish	1
10 tins	Salmon	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
10 boxes	Kippers	140

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Foodstuff</i>	<i>Weight (lbs.)</i>
1 tin	Crawfish	$\frac{1}{2}$
1 box	Dover Soles	24
1 box	Herrings	98
1 bag	Sausage Rusk	168
2 tins	Veal Loaf	$1\frac{1}{2}$
6 tins	Pork Luncheon Meat	6
2 tins	Spaghetti and Sausage	2
33 tins	Luncheon Beef	$31\frac{1}{4}$
2 tins	French Ham	33
8 tins	Jellied Veal	48
3 tins	Beef Steak Pudding	3
3 tins	Meat in Gravy	$3\frac{3}{4}$
18 tins	Mince (Cooked)	18
2 tins	Corned Beef	12
2 tins	Pork Brawn	$4\frac{1}{2}$
2 tins	Potted Meat	$\frac{1}{2}$
3 tins	Minced Beef Loaf	$2\frac{1}{4}$
1 parcel	Sausages	6
3 parcels	Bacon	109
6 tins	Meat Soup	6
17 tins	Tomato Soup	17
7 packets	Suet	$3\frac{1}{2}$
35 packets	Gruyere Cheese	13
1 box	Butter	56
5 tins	Frozen Liquid Egg	140
2 bottles	Salad Cream	$\frac{3}{4}$
2 bottles	Tomato Ketchup	$2\frac{1}{4}$
7 tins	Baked Beans	$5\frac{1}{2}$
2 tins	Christmas Puddings	2
21 tins	Carrots	$44\frac{3}{4}$
1 tin	Tomatoes	2
4 tins	Peaches	10
32 tins	Plums	$58\frac{3}{4}$
4 tins	Drained Melon	160
1 tin	Raspberries	$1\frac{1}{4}$
8 tins	Strained Apples	$2\frac{1}{4}$
6 tins	Strained Prunes	$1\frac{3}{4}$
22 tins	Grapefruit Juice	33
1 tin	Strawberries	2
2 tins	Black Currant Jam	5
2 tins	Strawberry Jam	4
1 tin	Apricot Jam	1
2 tins	Mango Jam	4

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Foodstuff</i>	<i>Weight</i> (<i>lbs.</i>)
4 tins	Plum Jam	7
1 tin	Apple and Black Currant Jam	1
2 tins	Skimmed Milk	2
17 tins	Evaporated Milk	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
8 tins	Condensed Milk	8
21 tins	Peas	25 $\frac{3}{4}$
10 tins	Macedoine Vegetables	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Parcel	Chocolate Confectionery	2

1,407 $\frac{1}{2}$

SUMMARY OF CATTLE, SHEEP AND PIGS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
No. killed	—	—	14	8	465
No. inspected	—	—	4	3	425
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis.</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1
% of No. inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis	—	—	—	—	0.4
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whose carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	5
% of No. inspected affected with Tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	1.1

Total No. of Animals Inspected 432
(425 Pigs, 3 Sheep, 4 Calves).

Total Weight of Carcasses Inspected .. 100,212 lbs.

Total Weight of Unsound Meat withheld .. 2,265 lbs.

Tuberculosis:

5 Pigs' Heads	..	..	..	78 lbs.	
1 Pig's Pluck	..	..	..	10 lbs.	
Portion English Topside			..	25 lbs.	
Portion Silverside	..	..		25 lbs.	
Portion Bone in Skin	..	..		13 lbs.	
			—		151 lbs.

RODENT CONTROL.

Control of Rodent Pests by Local Authorities has been greatly strengthened by the coming into force of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and its provisions were used to great advantage during the year. Systematic attention has been given to premises wherever the pests were found and block treatment has been very successful. Periodical testing and baiting of sewers has also been practised and steps taken to repair or seal up such as provided direct or indirect means of access. Food warehouses and establishments have received special care and gratifying results have been obtained.

The numbers and types of properties within the district (a) to be dealt with and (b) found to be infested, were as follows :—

	<i>Total</i> <i>Properties</i>	<i>Total</i> <i>Disinfested</i>
Local Authority's Properties	36	21
Dwelling Houses	9,639	73
Business Premises	1,105	25
Agricultural Properties	1,417	5
		124

Although the control of Agricultural Properties is vested in the District Council under the Act, the County Agricultural Executive Committee contract for disinfection of a large number of farms whilst our own work of disinfection is mainly confined to farms of small acreages.

The close liaison which exists between the two departments is such as to ensure a maximum of efficiency.

Estimated Kill — Rats 5,020.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY DEFECTS AND NOTICES AND/OR IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Housing Acts	125
" " Reinspections	1,131
Requisitioning	22
Complaints	114
Public Health Nuisances	346
" " " Reinspections	293
Pollution of Watercourses	161
Keeping of Animals, Birds, etc.	50
Offensive Accumulations	41
Drains and Sewers Inspected	328
Drainage Tested	107
Closet Accommodation	61
Verminous Premises dealt with (including insect infestations)	28
Infectious Diseases	100
Rooms Disinfected	73
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	233
Rats and Mice Destruction	411
Schools	14
Markets	17
Public Cleansing	842
Salvage	498
Water Sources examined, protected and/or corrected, Investigations re sources and applications for mains	562
Water Analyses : Formal Chemical—	
Satisfactory .. 2 Unsatisfactory	11
Bacteriological—	
Satisfactory .. 33 Unsatisfactory	52
	—
	98
Milk and Dairies	48
Slaughterhouses	193
Meat Shops, Fish and Fruit Shops, etc.	418
Catering Establishments.. .. .	183
Ice Cream Shops	113
Knackers Yards	23
Bakehouses	71
Factories, Workshops, etc.	359
Laundries	2
Housing Applications	988
Selection of Tenants Sub-Committee	109
Housing—Licensing	9
Swimming Pools	2
Cesspool Emptying	126
Miscellaneous	942



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